

and that all participation will be recognized, should make the effort both stimulating and effective."

That the competition is not cutthroat was borne out by the pilot program. Each child received an engraved certificate, an "award" for submitting an essay. Certificates for a first, second and third place and an honorable mention were so marked.

Last June Dugas attended the award ceremony for participants in the pilot program. "On graduation day the program paid for itself," he said. "You've never seen a more motivated group than the kids who were the recipients of this award."

HOOSIER CHRISTMAS TREES AT THE ROTUNDA AND THE ELLIPSE

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, tomorrow at 12 noon there will take place in the Rotunda of the Old Senate Office Building the presentation of the annual Christmas tree, around which musical groups will sing and which will be the center of the pre-Christmas noon programs to mark the Christmas season.

This beautiful 15-foot red pine comes from Pike County, Ind., near my boyhood home. Fifty-three similar matching trees, representing the States and possessions, are to be found at the Ellipse, where they now line the Pathway to Peace at the 1967 White House Christmas Pageant. Not only were these trees cut in Pike County, but on a recent trip I participated in the cutting ceremony and subsequently in their presentation for the peace pageant.

These trees have been made available for the third successive year under a program sponsored by the American Mining Congress. They were grown on reclaimed land restored for usefulness following strip mining operations conducted by the Ayrshire Collieries Corp., of Indianapolis. The fact that the beautiful trees come from such a source is a demonstration of the fact that responsible coal operators are able to, and do, successfully restore strip mine lands to useful, productive purposes. I commend Ayrshire Collieries and the American Mining Congress for their continuing efforts at responsible conservation, and I am grateful to them for the trees they have presented to the Nation.

SOUTH DAKOTANS RECEIVE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARDS

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, South Dakota is known as the Proud State.

South Dakotans are proud today because two of the Distinguished Service Awards made this afternoon by the U.S. Department of the Interior were made to two of her citizens, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Power Development, Kenneth Holum, and the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Water and Power Development, Robert W. Nelson.

I am especially pleased with the awards, for both of the recipients are longtime associates of mine. Ken Holum, who farmed at Groton, S. Dak., and served as the executive officer of the South Dakota Association of Cooperatives before his appointment as Assistant Secretary, has had a lifelong interest in

public affairs, as has the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bob Nelson. Bob was my administrative assistant during my service in the House of Representatives in the late fifties, and an outstanding one.

It is a great pleasure to extend to them my personal congratulations on recognition that I know is well deserved.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall's citations of these two great South Dakotans be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the citations were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE, KENNETH HOLUM IN RECOGNITION OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

For nearly seven years, Mr. Holum has served the Department of the Interior and the United States of America with distinction. He has provided imaginative and courageous leadership in the formation and execution of new policy concepts and goals in the water and power field. Previous to this appointment, he had earned national recognition as a conservationist for his work on behalf of comprehensive river basin and water resource development programs. His skill, perceptiveness and genuine interest in resource management have enabled him to supervise activities of water and power bureaus in a most exemplary manner. Under his direction, a vigorous power marketing program has been carried out. The first all preference customer-federal system power pool was established. He has been instrumental in guiding and encouraging power bureaus to take significant leadership roles in developing extra-high-voltage transmission technology and other similar power concept advancements of vast potential benefit to all Americans. His keen knowledge of water resource development policies and diligent work contributed immeasurably to the authorization of thirty-two Reclamation projects since January 1961. Because of his effectiveness and outstanding conservation record, Mr. Holum has been given numerous complex assignments, one of the most important of which is Chairman of the Federal Interdepartmental Task Force on the Potomac. His profound interest and concern in the conservation ideal is equalled by his consideration for the people with whom he works and deals. It is with genuine pride that I bestow on Mr. Holum the Department's highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award.

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE, ROBERT W. NELSON, IN RECOGNITION OF SUPERIOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE

For almost seven years, Mr. Nelson has served with outstanding competence in the office of the Department's Assistant Secretary for Water and Power Development; the past four years and nine months as Deputy Assistant Secretary. During the entire period, he has been the ranking assistant to the Assistant Secretary, a position requiring special qualities of leadership; day-by-day knowledge of departmental policy, in the formulation of which he often is influentially involved; exceptional judgment; and a broad knowledge of the entire field of water and power development. He has fulfilled these needs in admirable fashion. He has contributed significantly to the Department's liaison and information effort with members of the Congress and their staffs as well as with the staffs of Congressional committees, other Government agencies, and the public. In recognition of his dedication to duty and

the outstanding service he has rendered the Department, it gives me great pleasure to grant Mr. Nelson the highest honor of the Department of the Interior, its Distinguished Service Award.

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

LEONARD REISMAN

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Mr. President, New York and the Nation have suffered a grievous loss with the passing of Leonard Reisman. As counselor, prosecutor, and police administrator, he dedicated his too-brief career to the proposition that the criminal justice system must become more humane if it is too contribute to the growth of a more humane society. Deeply committed to the goals of both security and justice for all our citizens, he never succumbed to the discouragement that tempts some to conclude that they must sacrifice one to the other.

His years of experience in the courts, in the police department, and among the people of New York taught him that crime is a complex phenomenon, that understanding is as necessary as force. He brought to the presidency of the John Jay College an appreciation of the true dimensions of our crime problem which informed his efforts to create a police force with an equally large view of the problem.

It is no criticism of the police to say that we have all fallen short of this standard. Now we cannot learn from him any longer. But we must learn from his example. He leaves us the bright light of that example, to show the way along the arduous and demanding path that we must travel.

PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 904, Senate Resolution 155.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated by title.

The ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 155) to express the sense of the Senate concerning a means toward achieving a stable and durable peace in the Middle East.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from West Virginia?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, Senate Resolution 155 has been reported favorably and unanimously by the Committee on Foreign Relations. I believe that the effort to obtain a durable peace in the Middle East can be substantially improved and moved forward simply by the expression of interest by this body in finding a new, viable, and different method of attacking the basic problems of this strife-torn area.

I ask unanimous consent to have the resolution printed in full at this point, including the names of the cosponsors.

There being no objection, the resolution with the names of cosponsors, was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

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S. RES. 155

Mr. BAKER (for himself, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. BROOKE, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. CASE, Mr. CLARK, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. FANNIN, Mr. FONG, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. JORDAN of Idaho, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MORTON, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. PEARSON, Mr. PERCY, Mr. PROUTY, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. SCOTT, Mrs. SMITH, Mr. SPONG, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. TOWER, and Mr. TYDINGS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the prompt design, construction, and operation of nuclear desalting plants will provide large quantities of fresh water to both Arab and Israeli territories and, thereby, will result in—

- (1) new jobs for the many refugees;
- (2) an enormous increase in the agricultural productivity of existing wastelands;
- (3) a broad base for cooperation between the Israeli and Arab Governments; and
- (4) a further demonstration of the United States efforts to find peaceful solutions to areas of conflict; and be it further

Resolved, That the President is requested to pursue these objectives, as reflecting the sense of the Senate, within and outside the United Nations and with all nations similarly minded, as being in the highest national interest of the United States.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, the communications stalemate exacerbated by the crisis earlier this year in the Middle East continues. The Arabs will not talk to the Israelis, and the Israelis will not talk to the Arabs. Other governments have tried without apparent success to bring the warring parties together. International organizations have met with a similar and notable lack of success in their efforts at bridging the gap.

There is a growing amount of pessimism about solving the complex and seemingly intractable problems in that strife-torn area of the world.

But there is also a growing feeling that the times are ripe for new approaches and new ideas in our efforts to begin to resolve the conflict.

Something other than traditional political solutions, perhaps technology, may be needed as a first step toward creating a lasting peace in the Middle East.

The concept of MEND—Middle East nuclear desalting—embodied in Senate Resolution 155 which has been unanimously reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, could be such a first step.

MEND envisions the construction of three giant nuclear-powered water desalting plants in the Middle East. The concept proposes to use nuclear energy to make peace instead of war, to unleash man's mightiest energies to create rather than to destroy.

Science has developed technology of nuclear power and water desalination to the point where it could be useful as a new tool for social and political progress in the Middle East.

It would be tragic for our Nation to overlook this opportunity to use this new

technology as a first step toward resolving the present political stalemate.

The prospect of making water available to both Arabs and Israelis in such quantities that they can begin to cultivate the fields that now lie fallow and produce ample food for themselves is an exciting concept.

And it is not an idle dream. It is now entirely within our grasp.

Equally exciting is the prospect that through such regional economic cooperation in the Middle East, we may hasten the day when regional political cooperation is not an idle dream.

The establishment of an international corporation such as MEND, which has as its very core the objective of solving the root problems of the Middle East, will provide a forum at which both sides may reach a common understanding for their own national interests, unencumbered by previous biases and influences. I do believe that the very international nature of this corporation can and should be used as a vehicle to accomplish what narrower national interests today prevent.

Creation of such an entity would provide a non-national third party with which both the Arabs and Israelis could talk.

MEND envisions the construction of a 6,600 megawatt thermal desalting reactor which would produce 450 million gallons of fresh water per day. Two other plants, one of equal size to the first, and one slightly smaller, would also be constructed.

Each plant would produce a quantity of fresh water greater than the combined flow of the major tributaries of the Jordan River. This water would be used for irrigating fields and turning the desert into productive land for farming.

It would also provide, virtually as a byproduct, tremendous quantities of electrical energy which would be an incentive for industrial development of the region.

MEND would from its inception provide a source of employment for the thousands of unskilled refugees whose inability to find work exacerbates the tensions of the Middle East.

Water, work, and food are inextricably interwoven with the problem of creating a climate of peace in the strife-torn Middle East.

These are among the basic underlying causes of dissension and until these needs are sufficiently satisfied, they will continue to be key points of friction.

Water is the basic and unreplaceable need. I am fully convinced—and I submit that the testimony offered at the hearings conducted on October 19 and 20 by the Foreign Relations Committee supports this conclusion—that the satisfaction of these needs by the construction of such nuclear desalting plants is within our present technology and capability.

I also am convinced that a practical method of financing the project exists. It has been suggested that the MEND corporation be formed along the lines of COMSAT. Part of the original capitalization would be provided by the U.S. Government. The remainder of the cap-

italization would come from other governments and private capital. We have full reason to believe that the international financial community will enthusiastically support such a financial arrangement for the project and will therefore provide an important source of capital for it on a risk basis.

This approach offers some enticing advantages from the financial point of view. However, the principal advantage, the one which makes this venture attractive, is that the MEND corporation would have no national identity; it would be international in scope and identity.

As the report by the Foreign Relations Committee states, the purpose of Senate Resolution 155 is to urge the President to consider taking appropriate steps to promote the design and construction in the Middle East of nuclear desalting plants for the benefit of both the Arab Governments and Israel. It is our hope that Senate endorsement of the resolution will stimulate consideration of the ways and means of furthering the cause of peace in the Middle East through regional economic cooperation. It is my belief that the use of our advanced technology as a tool of diplomacy in this difficult situation would encourage cautious optimism about the resolution of the continuing political stalemate.

The import of Senate action approving this resolution is that the times are ripe for new ideas, for new approaches in trying to resolve the political problems of the Middle East. And our action could be taken to mean that, at least in the Middle East and at this time, there is a growing awareness that there may not always immediately be an immediate political solution for every political problem. Perhaps something else should be tried first.

It is equally important to recognize what this effort in the Senate is not. It is not, as the report makes clear in the committee comments, recommendation or support for any particular approach in the implementation of the resolution or a commitment to contribute financing to the program. Thus, approval of the resolution should not, for example, be construed as any designation on matters such as where the plants might be located or what the financing arrangement for the MEND corporation might be.

It is important also to recognize that the MEND proposal far surpasses any partisan consideration. There are 53 sponsors of this resolution in the Senate, from both sides of the aisle and including both the majority and the minority leader. The administration has expressed a sympathetic concern for and genuine interest in this proposal from its initiation, as Secretary Udall's testimony at the hearings demonstrates.

For my part, in espousing this idea, it is not my intention to try to preempt in any way executive responsibility nor is it my intention to try to involve myself in the negotiation of our foreign policy. For these reasons, I have chosen to try to crystalize broad support for MEND by introducing a sense of the Senate resolution which would merely commend the

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concept and its bold and exciting possibilities to the administration.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BAKER. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I do not want this resolution to be agreed to without paying high tribute to the able junior Senator from Tennessee. I have been working for a long time in this field.

The Senator from Tennessee has been a very fine worker and a very fine leader. He has done an excellent job. Agreement to this measure will hold out an excellent promise for future peace.

I pay great tribute to the Senator from Tennessee, and to Senators on the other side of the aisle.

I recognize what the Senator from Tennessee has done and I commend him on his accomplishment. I am glad that he appreciates the problem now. I hope that he continues to appreciate it for all the time that the Senate is in session. I thank the Senator very much. We all appreciate the fine work he has done.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from New Mexico from the depths of my heart. I recognize his early pioneering and effective efforts made in this very important field of desalinization, especially the early and effective application of nuclear technology to this most vital of areas—the production of fresh water in this country and in other parts of the world.

I hope and feel that the efforts of the Senator from New Mexico, together with the expression of support on the part of the Senate in this way and the promise of cooperation on a multilateral basis with all of the countries of the Middle East, may serve as a symbol which, by itself, may encourage a dialog and a prospect for the finding of a durable and permanent solution to the warring conflicts of this much-tortured area.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I congratulate my distinguished colleague upon the initiative he has taken in this field.

I had intended to speak at some length on this subject. I think it certainly deserves careful consideration. But I do not have my notes with me and I am unprepared to discuss either this particular proposal or its relationship to the Middle East at this late hour. Therefore, I will content myself with saying that it has a worthy purpose. I think it is very meritorious and, if put into execution with the cooperation of the peoples and the nations of the Middle East, it might accomplish what the political and religious and tribal leaders there have been unable to accomplish.

I must utter this one thought, that by agreeing to the pending resolution, the Foreign Relations Committee, as stated in its report, is not seeking to specify a particular form of financing, or a particular measure which may be developed as a result, or partly as a result, of the pending resolution.

It is a movement in the right direction. I sincerely and wholeheartedly congratulate my distinguished colleague for undertaking to bring this forward.

So often, as I have said recently in the Senate, the constitutional responsibility of the Senate to advise and consent is considered to be that purely of consent.

This is a constructive measure. It is the working of the will of the Senate, and the expression of the sense of the Senate in a most constructive and forward-looking manner.

I am happy and honored to join in supporting this measure.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation and sincere thanks to my senior colleague from Tennessee.

I express my appreciation for his most relevant remarks about the duty of the Senate to deal with foreign affairs.

I add, in addition, that the pending resolution has been since its inception, as evidenced by its sponsorship and this dialog today, truly bipartisan in scope. In addition to its bipartisan nature, I think that throughout its consideration both in committee and here today, the pending resolution has expressed the unmistakable intent of the Senate to perform in this field of foreign affairs in conjunction with the efforts of the executive department.

I urge the Senate to express its support of this concept in general terms. I very much hope that the executive branch of the Government, as the branch of the Government charged with the implementation of foreign policy, will go forward with studies for implementation of the contracts and negotiations which will be necessary to explore the feasibility of and the ultimate design for the implementation of this idea.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 155) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the prompt design, construction, and operation of nuclear desalting plants will provide large quantities of fresh water to both Arab and Israeli territories and, thereby, will result in—

- (1) new jobs for the many refugees;
- (2) an enormous increase in the agricultural productivity of existing wastelands;
- (3) a broad base for cooperation between the Israeli and Arab Governments; and
- (4) a further demonstration of the United States efforts to find peaceful solutions to areas of conflict; and be it further

Resolved, That the President is requested to pursue these objectives, as reflecting the sense of the Senate, within and outside the United Nations and with all nations similarly minded, as being in the highest national interest of the United States.

The preamble was agreed to.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon, tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR FULBRIGHT TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, following the reading of the Journal, the distinguished junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] be recognized for not to exceed 30 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR KENNEDY OF MASSACHUSETTS TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, following a speech by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] be recognized for not to exceed 30 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, as a reminder to the Senate, beginning tomorrow and throughout the remainder of the week, I am advised by the distinguished majority leader, if I did not misunderstand him, that the Senate will be considering the following conference reports: S. 889, San Rafael Wilderness; H.R. 4765, the Bank Holding Company Act; H.R. 12080, the social security amendments; S. 2171, the Subversives Control Act; and H.R. 13893, the Foreign Assistance Act for 1968. These measures will not necessarily be considered in that order.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock meridian tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 13, 1967, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 12, 1967:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Edward M. Shulman, of Ohio, to be General Counsel of the Department of Agriculture, vice John C. Bagwell.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Max N. Edwards, of New Mexico, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice Frank C. Di Luzio.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

John H. Johnson, of Illinois, to be a member of the Advisory Board for the Post Office Department.